

3

SECTION

READING STUDY GUIDE

The French and Indian War

• **Before, You Learned** The French had set up colonies and established a trading relationship with the native peoples of North America.

• **Now You Will Learn** Land claims and rivalry among European powers, settlers, and Native Americans led to a war that united the colonies against a common enemy.

AS YOU READ Take notes listing causes and effects of events in this section. Use the chart on both pages of this worksheet.

Causes	Effects
1.	Native Americans became involved in conflicts between Europeans.
Virginians felt they have a valid claim to the land in the Ohio River Valley.	2.
3.	The French and their allies attacked Fort Necessity, starting the French and Indian War.
After suffering a stunning loss near Fort Duquesne, the British rallied and defeated the French in the Battle of Quebec.	4.
5.	France lost nearly all control in North America and Britain expanded its colonial empire.

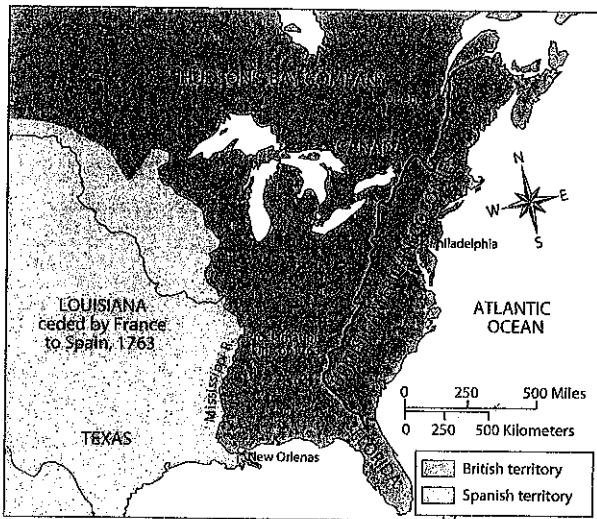
Chapter 5, SECTION 3: THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, *CONTINUED*

Causes	Effects
6.	Pontiac's Rebellion
British officers invited Lenni Lenape leaders to talk and gave them smallpox-infected blankets as gifts.	7.
8.	Tensions between colonists and Britain grew, setting the stage for the Revolutionary War.

MARK IT UP! Circle each term where it appears in your notes and be sure you understand its meaning. If a term does not appear, write it outside the box where it *best* belongs.

Pontiac's Rebellion
 French and Indian War
 Albany Plan of Union
 Battle of Quebec
 Treaty of Paris (1763)

Proclamation of 1763

SKILLBUILDER

The map shows boundaries of European land claims following the French and Indian War in 1763.

9. **MARK IT UP!** Circle the battle site that proved to be the turning point of the French and Indian War.

10. **MARK IT UP!** Underline the European country that owned Louisiana before the Spanish.

11. How did the British empire change after the French and Indian War?
